



# SNPP ATMS Study Of Mitigations To Extend On-Orbit Life Scan Drive Working Group Status

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### **Agenda**



- Introduction
- Scan Drive Subsystem Operational Modes
- Live Extension Considerations
- Alternate Scan Profile
- Impact & Other Analysis Needed
- Summary



## Introduction

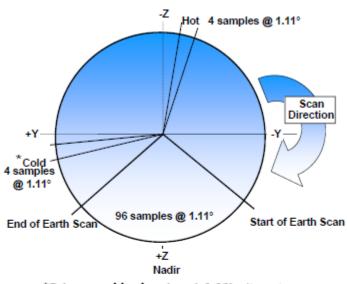


- SNPP mission life is 5 years (instrument design life is 7-years)
  - Oct. 2016 = 5ys on-orbit
- SNPP ATMS performance on-orbit to date
  - ATMS has had no anomalies since launch on October 28, 2011
  - All performance parameters have been and continue to be within specification
  - SNPP ATMS is expected to meet or exceed the mission 5-year life
- NOAA is concerned about a potential gap in polar orbit data
  - Inspector General, Government Accounting Office, and Independent Review Team reports have substantiated NOAA's concerns regarding the gap.
  - Follow on satellite launch delays could produce a data gap
- Mitigation of data gaps between SNPP and JPSS-1 is highly desired
  - Early engineering assessment identified the Scan Drive Mechanism as an area worthy of consideration for life extension
    - Hypothesis: Reduce scan rotational acceleration forces while minimizing performance and ground operation impacts to increase bearing life
    - Status since CALCON: "Path forward is to pursue engineering and scientific review this fall prior to final recommendation to the Program late this year"



# Scan Drive Subsystem Operational Modes

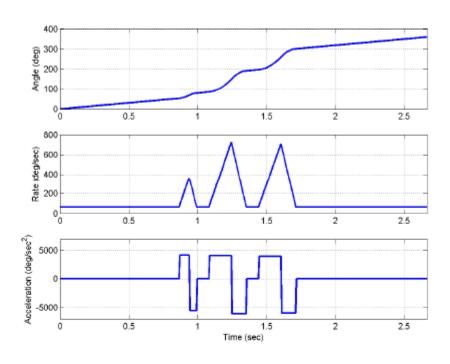




\*Primary cold cal sector at 6.66°, alternate sectors at 8.33°, 10.00° and 13.33°

### Scan Mode

- Constant speed during data collection
  - · Earth Scan
  - · Cold & Hot calibration sectors
- Accel / Decel profile between sectors
- Stare Mode
  - Go to defined position and stop





### **Life Extension Considerations**

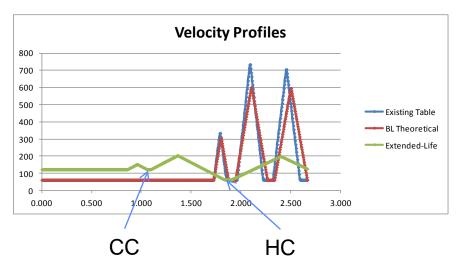


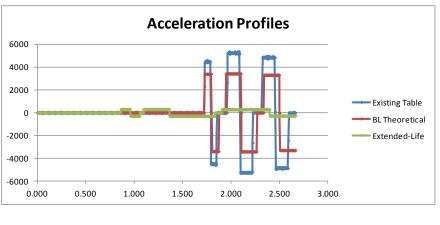
- The bearings in the Scan Drive Subsystem are the components most likely to limit life expectancy of the instrument
- The government and the contractor team (NGES) have analyzed several alternate scan profiles to reducing the wear on the bearings
  - Previous best option Alternate scan profile that retains the current 8/3 second scan but speeds up Earth view sector to reduce acceleration and deceleration during slew to scan start points
- Analysis of life gained by alternate scan profile suggests another option
  - Three factors affect ATMS bearing life
    - The rapid accelerating and decelerating of the scan drive profile
    - The temperature of the lubricant
    - The continuous scan direction versus change scan direction
  - Reversing scan periodically may be better option



### **Alternate Scan Profile**







- 2X velocity during Earth view and Cold Cal sectors
- 1X velocity during Hot Cal Sector

Sector:	Earth View	Cold Cal	Hot Cal
Sample No:	1-48	60-61	103-106

• Factor of 15x less acceleration than for the existing nominal profile

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# **Impact & Other Analysis Needed**



### Impact of changing scan profile

NEDT has been analyzed (STAR): 40% increase in noise

### Other Analysis Needed

- Analysis of life gained by alternate scan profile (discussed earlier)
  - Expect report in January 2014
  - Preliminary results are encouraging
    - Better understanding of bearing wear components
      - Temperature, scan profile, scan direction
- Risk analysis
  - In turning off ATMS on SNPP until needed (no one liked this option)
  - In putting ATMS in a SAFEHOLD mode until needed (~4 years)
  - Any other proposed change to operations
- Impact of changing scan profile to weather prediction
- Impact of changing scan profile to NASA science requirements
- Impact of changing scan profile to ground and spacecraft
  - This analysis is on hold until life gained by alt scan profile is complete



## **Summary**



- SNPP ATMS performance on-orbit to date has been very good and has been providing reliable data for weather prediction since its launch on October 28, 2011
  - All performance parameters have been and continue to be well within specification
  - SNPP ATMS is expected to meet or exceed its 5-year mission life
- Extending operational life significantly beyond the 5-year mission life will fill the potential data gap should there be a delay in the follow-on satellite
- The most viable alternate operations scenarios identified will be demonstrated on the Engineering Development Unit
- Path forward is to finish engineering and scientific review prior to final recommendation to the Program around early 2014